

**THE DEIXIS IN *THE DA VINCI CODE* NOVEL BY DAN BROWN**



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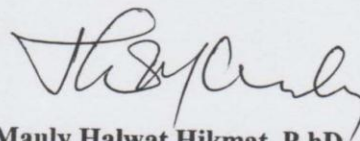
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BY DAN BROWN

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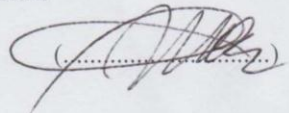
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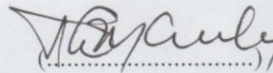
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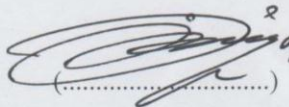
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I am hereby confirm that this article entitled "The Deixis in the Da Vinci Code Novel by Dan Brown" is an original and authentic work written by myself and it has satisfied the rules and regulations of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with respect to plagiarism. I certify that all quotations and the sources information have been fully referred and acknowledged accordingly.

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## ***THE DEIXIS IN THE DA VINCI CODE NOVEL BY DAN BROWN***

### ***Abstrak***

*Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif mengenai diksi pragmatik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis diksi dalam novel the Da Vinci Code karya Dan Brown dan untuk menganalisis makna kontekstual dari diksi dalam novel the Da Vinci Code karya Dan Brown. Data dari penelitian ini adalah beberapa kalimat dan ujaran-ujaran yang termasuk diksi dalam novel. Teknik pengumpulan data berupa metode dokumentasi. Data di analisis dengan menggunakan teori Levinson (1983). Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah ada lima jenis diksi di dalam novel the Da Vinci Code karya Dan Brown seperti diksi orang, diksi waktu, diksi tempat, diksi sosial, dan diksi bagian; dan makna kontekstual dalam diksis maknanya berbeda tergantung pada situasi.*

***Kata kunci: Pragmatik, Diksi, Novel.***

### ***Abstract***

*This study was qualitative research concerning with pragmatics deixis. The object of this study is to identify the kinds of deixis in the Da Vinci Code Novel by Dan Brown and to analyse the contextual meaning of deixis in the Da Vinci Code Novel by Dan Brown. The data of the study is some sentences and utterances are included to the deixis in the novel. The technique of collecting data is documentary method. Data were analysed by using Levinson's (1983) theory. The result of the research is there are five kinds' deixis in the Da Vinci Code Novel by Dan Brown such as person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis; and the contextual meaning in each deixis has different meaning depending on the situations.*

***Keywords: Pragmatics, Deixis, Novel.***

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branch. Levinson (1983: 9) states that pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of language. In another way, one could say that pragmatic is the study of just those aspects

of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to writing and grammar.

One of pragmatics scope is deixis. Levinson (1983: 2) states that the single most obvious ways in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of language themselves, is through the phenomenon of deixis. There are many deixis which we can find surrounding us, such as in the media, news, our daily utterance, and so on. Beside it, we can also find it in literatures, such as poem, poetry, or novels.

Deixis is one scope of pragmatics. Yule (1996: 9) states that deixis derived from the ancient Greek word that means “showing and pointing”. While Levinson (1983: 54) states that de concerns the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech act, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context utterance. Hiai and Kosaki states that deixis means different things to different people (2000: 319) So, it can be concluded that Deixis is part of pragmatic which refers to the words, sentences, or utterances depending on the context and situation.

There are many studies that have analyzed deixis, for example: Analysis the Use of the Kind of *Deixis* on ‘Ayat-Ayat Cinta’ Novel by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy (Rosmawaty, 2013); Deixis Used on Business Brochures Text: A Pragmatics Study (Pangaribuan, Manik, and Pasaribu, 2015); Deictic Expressions and the Types of Deixis in Turkish Narratives (Ogeyik, 2007); Deictic Expressions in President Benigno Aquino Iii’s Eulogy for the Fallen Pnp-Saf Troopers: A Stylistic Analysis (Purcia, 2015); The Use of Deixis and Deictic Expressions in Boko Haram Insurgency Reports: A Study of Selected Boko Haram Insurgency Reports by the Media (Eragbe and Yakubu, 2015); An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script (Saputri, 2016); Deixis in Arabic and English: A Contrastive Approach (Al Aubali, 2015); Framing And Manipulation of

Person Deixis in Hosni Mubarak's Last Three Speeches: A Cognitive-Pragmatic Approach (Maalej, 2013); The Use of Pragmatic Deixis in Conversation Texts in "*Pathway to English*" (Ekowati and Sofyan, 2014); Deixis and Its Role in Defining Rhetorical Space (Ivanova, 2016); Deixis Variations of *Place* in Balinese Language: Dialectology Studies (Suryati and Jinarya, 2016); Person Deixis in English Translation of Summarized Shahih Al-Bukhari Hadith in the Book of As-Salat (Pratiwi, 2017); Deixis Analysis in A Tale of Two Cities written by Charles Dickens (Khalili, 2013); 'You' and 'I', 'Here' and 'Now': Spatial and Social Situatedness in Deixis (Stawarska, 2008); Text Deixis in Narrative Sequences (Ribera, 2007). Despite of this, the research about deixis has already conducted in previous researches. This research is meant to extend the previous study. This study intended to extend previous work. It attempted to answer the following question; what are the kinds of Deixis in *The Da Vinci Code Novel by Dan Brown*? And what are the contextual meaning of Deixis in *The Da Vinci Code Novel by Dan Brown*?

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research. The research objects of the research are the characters in the *Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown. The researcher took some sentences and utterance that included to the deixis in the novel. In data, the researcher took some sentences and utterances that included to the deixis in the novel. The technique of collecting data used by the researcher is documentary method. The collected data were interpreted and analyzed in detail through deixis theory of Levinson (1983).

## **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

Based on data analysis, the first finding is the kinds of deixis in the *Da Vinci Code* Novel by Dan Brown. The writer used five examples for each kind of deixis.



a. Person deixis

1) Person 'I'

- a) "I fear that is a question I may never answer." (Page 242).
- b) "I need to return to Mr. Sauniere's office for a moment," Fache said. "Please come find me directly, Mr. Langdon. There is more we need to discuss." (Page 67).

2) Person 'We'

- a) "The keystone. Exactly as we suspected." (Page 15).
- b) Teabing sighed. "There must be a code word on the headstone. **We** must find this headstone praised by Templars." (Page 319).

3) Person 'You'

- a) Do you still have the black light?" (Page 162).
- b) Teabing pretended not to hear her. "Robert, **you** said earlier that **you** thought **you**'d seen something like this before?"

4) Person 'He'

- a) With an unexpected jolt, Langdon stopped short. Eyes wide, **he** dug in his pocket and yanked out the computer printout. **He** stared at the last line of Saunière's message. (Page 11).
- b) "That message wasn't for the police. **He** wrote it for *me*. I think **he** was forced to do everything in such a hurry that **he** just didn't realize how it would look to the police." She paused. (Page 74).

5) Person 'She'

- a) Sophie realized. Her grandfather's favorite. The lid bore a beautiful inlaid design of a rose. **She** and Langdon exchanged puzzled looks (page 200).
- b) Sophie was silent, but Langdon sensed **she** was starting to understand her grandfather better. (Page 326).

6) Person 'They'

- a) The Vatican had phoned to request Aringarosa's immediate presence in Rome. **They** offered no explanation (Page 156).



- b) Four minutes later, as Langdon began feeling fearful they would not find what **they** had come for, the computer produced another hit. (Page 409).
- b. Temporal deixis
- 1) Aringarosa slunk out of the cockpit and sat back down. **Fifteen seconds later**, he could feel the pilot banking a few more degrees to the north. (Page 330).
  - 2) "**Tonight** the rightful guardians will be restored. Tell me where it is hidden, and you will live." The man leveled his gun at the curator's head. "Is it a secret you will die for?"
- c. Spatial Deixis
- 1) The numerary was startled. "Yes, he is **here**. Is something wrong?" Sophie motioned through the vast opening that gave way to the circular section of the church. "It looks like a fortress in **there**," she whispered. (Page 364).
  - 2) Langdon groaned, whispering at Sophie. "Bear with me **here**. As I mentioned, he's something of a character." (Page 232).
- d. Social Deixis
- 1) Conversation in page 45  
 "**Sister**, I agree, and yet I would consider it a personal favor if you could let him in tonight. He can be there at... say one o'clock? That's in twenty minutes."
  - 2) "My **Master** is sleeping. As was I. What is your business with him?"  
 (Conversation from page 231).
- e. Discourse Deixis
- 1) "**This** way," Fache said, turning sharply right and setting out through a series of interconnected galleries. (Page 27).
  - 2) "Sauniere wasn't trying to frame you. It was a mistake. **That** message on the floor was meant for me." (Page 74).

The second finding is about contextual meaning of deixis in the *Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown. To get the data, the researcher took and analyzed five examples of deixis from the novel, especially from the examples above. The researcher used Levinson's (1983) theory, as follows:

a. Person deixis

More clearly, the analysis will be described.

1) The person "I"

Example:

- a) "I fear that is a question I may never answer." (Page 242).

Here, 'I' refers to Teabing. It can be seen from the conversation: "The Holy Grail," Teabing said, his voice sermonic. "Most people ask me only where it is. I fear that is a question I may never answer."

Analysis: Teabing refers himself and by using persona 'I' because it refers to the first person and he has a conversation with another person.

- b) "I need to return to Mr. Saunier's office for a moment," Fache said. "Please come find me directly, Mr. Langdon. There is more we need to discuss." (Page 67).

Analysis: The conversation is between Fache and Mr. Langdon. Fache uses 'I' to interpret himself as first person.

2) The person "We"

Example:

- a) "The keystone. Exactly as we suspected." (Page 15).

This conversation is between Silas and Teacher as we can see in the conversation:

"Teacher, all four confirmed the existence of the clef de voûte... the legendary keystone."

He heard a quick intake of breath over the phone and could feel the Teacher's excitement. "The keystone. Exactly as we suspected."

Analysis: In this conversation above, 'We' refers to Silas and Teacher. Teacher uses persona deixis 'We' because both of them have planned something together before. So, Teacher and Silas have involved something each other.

- b) Teabing sighed. "There must be a code word on the headstone. **We** must find this headstone praised by Templars." (Page 319).

Analysis: The conversation is between Teabing, Langdon, and Sophie. 'We' refers to Teabing, Langdon, and Sophie because they involve each other when talking about something.

Teabing shook his head. "If we pull up now, by the time **we** get clearance anywhere else, our welcoming party will include army tanks." (Page 437).

Analysis: The conversation is between Teabing, Langdon, and Sophie. 'We' refers to Teabing, Langdon, and Sophie because they involve each other when talking about something.

### 3) The person "You"

Example:

- a) Teabing pretended not to hear her. "Robert, **you** said earlier that **you** thought **you**'d seen something like this before?"

Analysis: Teabing uses 'you' to refer to Robert as his interlocutor. 'You' here means the second person for singular.

- b) "Listen carefully," the tuxedoed man whispered. "**You** will exit this church silently, and **you** will run. **You** will not stop. Is that clear?" (Page 375).

Analysis: This conversation is between the tuxedoed man and the altar boy. The tuxedoed man uses 'you' to address the altar boy as his interlocutor. 'You' here is as the second person for singular.

4) The person “He”

Example:

- a) "Of course, dear," Teabing said, pushing it over to her. **He** hadn't meant to sound belittling, and yet Sophie Neveu was light-years out of her league. (Page 313).

Analysis: In this conversation, ‘he’ means the third person for male singular. Here, ‘he’ refers to Teabing.

- b) **He** gave her a moment. Admittedly, the concept of sex as a pathway to God was mind-boggling at first. Langdon's Jewish students always looked flabbergasted when he first told them that the early Jewish tradition involved ritualistic sex. (Page 325).

Analysis: In this conversation, ‘he’ means the third person for male singular. Here, ‘he’ refers to Langdon.

5) The person “She”

Example:

- a) Sophie realized. Her grandfather's favorite. The lid bore a beautiful inlaid design of a rose. **She** and Langdon exchanged puzzled looks (page 200).

Analysis: ‘She’ in the sentence above refers to Sophie. It means that ‘she’ is the possessive pronoun for third person female singular.

- b) As Sophie moved the lid closer to the light, **she** saw **she** was right. The bright beam sifted through the thin layer of wood, and the script appeared in reverse on the underside of the lid. (Page 315).

Analysis: ‘She’ in the sentence above refers to Sophie. It means that ‘she’ is the possessive pronoun for third person female singular.

6) The person “They”

Example:

- a) The Vatican had phoned to request Aringarosa's immediate presence in Rome. **They** offered no explanation (Page 156).

Analysis: From the sentence above, ‘they’ refers to someone who was talked about. Here, ‘they’ refers to the Vatican. ‘They’ includes to third person plural.

- b) "Your grandfather and three others died tonight," Teabing continued, "and **they** did so to keep this keystone away from the Church. (Page 308).

Analysis: The conversation is between Teabing and Sophie. He uses ‘they’ to refer to the third person for plural. Here, ‘they’ refers to Sophie’s died grandfather and the three other victims.

b. Temporal deixis

Example:

- 1) Conversation in page 402

He is there now?"

"Yes, upstairs praying. What is going on?"

Analysis: ‘Now’ is refer to the specific time, what happen in ‘then’. It means that ‘**now**’ can be referred the time situation of the conversation between police officer and numeracy. Also, Silas is getting along with numeracy then.

- 2) Aringarosa slunk out of the cockpit and sat back down. **Fifteen seconds later**, he could feel the pilot banking a few more degrees to the north. (Page 330).

Analysis: ‘Fifteen seconds later’ refers the time when the situation happening or distance of time.

c. Spatial Deixis

Example:

1) Conversation in page 42:

Langdon read the message again and looked up at Fache. "What the hell does this mean?"

"That, monsieur, is precisely the question you are **here** to answer."

Analysis: The conversation is between Langdon and Fache. 'Here' refers to the situation is in the museum near the corpse and Fache asks Langdon to break the dying message.

2) Conversation in page 402

"This is the London police," the caller said. "We are trying to find an albino monk. We've had a tip-off that he might be **there**. Have you seen him?"

The numerary was startled. "Yes, he is **here**. Is something wrong?"

Analysis: 'There' is used by the police because it tells about the place, but it is far from him. 'There' refers to the location where Silas actually in. While 'here' is used by numeracy because Silas is along with him.

3) Sophie motioned through the vast opening that gave way to the circulation of the church. "It looks like a fortress in **there**," she whispered. (Page 364).

Analysis: 'There' is used by the Sophie because it tells about the place, but it is far from her. 'There' refers to the location where fortress located.

d. Social deixis

Example:

1) Conversation in page 231

"My **Master** is sleeping. As was I. What is your business with him?"

This conversation is between Langdon and the security. The security uses 'master' to refer that his social status lower than his master. So it concludes in social deixis.

- 2) No, **dear**, I said the Church should not be allowed to tell us what notions we can and can't entertain." (Page 259).

In this sentence, we can see that the honorific 'dear'. It refers to Sophie. The conversation is between Teabing and Sophie. So, Sophie is Teabing's interlocutor. Teabing addresses Sophie by 'Dear', it can be considered as intimate calling. Teabing calls Sophie by 'dear' because she is far younger than him.

e. Discourse deixis

Example:

- 1) Conversation in page 184

The cardinals exchanged uneasy looks, and finally one said, "Yes, but **these** bonds are traceable directly to the Vatican Bank." Aringarosa smiled inwardly. That was precisely the reason the Teacher suggested Aringarosa get the money in Vatican Bank bonds. It served as insurance. We are all in **this** together now. "**This** is a perfectly legal transaction," Aringarosa defended.

The conversation is between Teacher and Aringarosa. 'These' in the first conversation refers to the thing, especially the bond. It is also pointing singular thing and close with Teacher. While 'that' refers to the first conversation and it refers to those bonds are traceable directly to the Vatican Bank. Next is 'It', it refers to the Vatican Bank, then 'this' referring to they get the money from Vatican Bank. The last 'this' is served the insurance.

- 2) "**This** area is still off limits to Louvre security," Fache said. "My team from *Police Technique et Scientifique* has just finished their investigation." He motioned to the opening. "Please slide under." (Page 29).



Analysis: this conversation is between Fache and Longdon. ‘This’ refers to the area and it close with Fache. It also refers to the place they are talking about.

Based on this research, the researcher found five kinds of deixis, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. It can be seen in the table below:

Type of Deixis	Form
Person Deixis	‘I’, ‘She’, ‘He’, ‘You’, ‘We’, and ‘They’
Temporal Deixis	‘Now’, ‘tonight’, ‘fifteen minutes later’, ‘four minutes later’, and ‘a year ago’.
Spatial Deixis	‘Here’ and ‘there’.
Social Deixis	‘Sister’, ‘master’, ‘dear’, ‘lieutenant’, and ‘captain’.
Discourse Deixis	‘This’, ‘these’, and ‘that’

Table 1. Type of deixis

Each deixis has different contextual meaning. Person deixis refers to possessive pronoun about the person who involved in the situation. Temporal deixis refers to the time distance when the situation happened. Spatial deixis refers to the place where the situation happened. Social deixis refers to how to address someone depending on social status. Discourse deixis refers to the part of something the speaker’s talking about. All of deixis found in the novel of *The Da Vinci Code* is an expression or statement depending on the situation and reflecting the social system, economic system, education system, the idea system, and system of values describing what is desired and what is rejected.

The objective of the present study were to identify the kinds of deixis and to analyse the contextual meaning of deixis in the *Da Vinci Code Nove* by *Dan Brown*. The data of the research was from some sentences and utterances in the *Da Vinci Code Nove* by *Dan Brown*. The study adopted Levinson’s (1983) theory. Based on this research, the

researcher found five kinds of deixis, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis (Saputri, 2016; Ekowati and Sofyan; 2014; Khalili, 2013). Each deixis has different contextual meaning (Rosmawati, 2013).

The present finding is same with earlier studies deixis (Saputri, 2016; Ekowati and Sofyan; 2014; Khalili, 2013). There are five kinds of deixis that can be found, such as person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Person deixis refers to possessive pronoun and about the person who involve in the situation. It is same with the earlier study (Saputri, 2016; Eragbe and Yakubu, 2015). In the present study, person deixis be found by the researcher, such as: 'I', 'She', 'He', 'You', 'We', and 'They'. In temporal deixis there are 'now' (Stawarska, 2008), 'tonight', 'fifteen minutes later', 'four minutes later, and 'a year ago'. In spatial deixis, there are 'here' and 'there'. In social deixis, there are 'sister', 'master', 'dear', 'lieutenant, and 'captain'. While, in discourse deixis, there are 'this', 'these', and 'that'.

The present study also agrees with the earlier study (Rosmawati, 2016). However, in each deixis has different meaning depending on the context and situation in utterance. All of deixis found in the novel of *The Da Vinci Code* are an expression or statement depending on the situation and reflecting the social system, economic system, education system, the idea system, and system of values describing what is desired and what is rejected.

In summary, the research has shown that there are five kinds of deixis, such as: person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Each deixis has different contextual meaning depending on the context and situation in utterance.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data using Levinson's (1983) theory, the study draws several conclusions. Firstly, deixis refers to something depends on the situation in the sentences or utterances. In this novel of the Da Vinci Code, there are five deixis that can be found, such as a) person deixis, b) time deixis, c) spatial deixis, d) social deixis, and e) discourse deixis. Person deixis refers to the participants who involved in the utterance. Time deixis refers to the moments when the utterance occurred. Spatial deixis refers to the place or location where the utterance occurred. Social deixis refers to the social situation when the speech act occurred. Discourse deixis means the portion of some utterance. Secondly, the contextual meaning of each deixis is depending on the context and situation in utterance.

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